

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS)

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

NUMBER 20.

The Louisianaian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SIX MONTHS.....1.50
THREE MONTHS......75
SINGLE COPY......5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

To the Public.

With this issue we commence sending the Louisianaian to a large number of our white fellow citizens—merchants and business men, not so much for the purpose of securing their subscriptions and advertisements—which no doubt they will upon reflection find it advantageous to give, as to enable our white fellow-citizens to know something of the feeling and disposition of the colored people.

The greatest need for the establishment of permanent peace, good government, and prosperity in Louisiana, is the cultivation of a more thorough knowledge of each other by the white and colored people. Since emancipation and enfranchisement the breach growing out of senseless prejudices has been gradually widening, until up to last year we found ourselves as completely separated as if a Chinese wall were between us; and it is largely owing to this lamentable fact that no political co-operation could be had between the white and colored people in this State. Last year a new departure was taken in several parishes—notably in Terrebonne—and the result established the fact that successful co-operation between the white and colored people is not only possible but that it can be made eminently successful. All that is required is a just recognition of the rights of the colored people, civil and political, by our white brethren, to establish mutual confidence and respect.

With this object in view we have ventured to scale the Chinese wall of prejudice and proscription that divides our people, by throwing into its heretofore impenetrable precincts the Louisianaian, which may be regarded as a fair exponent of the wants and sentiments of the colored people of Louisiana; and we hope to receive not only the approval and encouragement of our white friends in a work fraught with such vital interest to the whole people of the commonwealth, but substantial aid also, to the end that we may extend our field of usefulness.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 93 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1875.
J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office—No. 21 Canal Street,
New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,
17 BOURBON STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPPELLA,
CASH DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.
may 22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS
AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES
—AT—
LEON GODCHAUX.

81 AND 83 CANAL,
AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,
Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7, \$10 and \$13.
Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.
Men's White Marseilles Vests \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.
Men's Black Doeckin Pants \$5, \$6, \$9.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8.
Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15, \$20, \$25.
Men's Linen Dusters \$1.75 and upwards.
Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, \$5 and \$8.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.
Children's Sailor suits \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.
Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2.75, \$3.50 and upwards.
Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts \$7.50.
Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$3.
Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.
English Half Hose \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.
Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
may 25

DRESS GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT A
HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

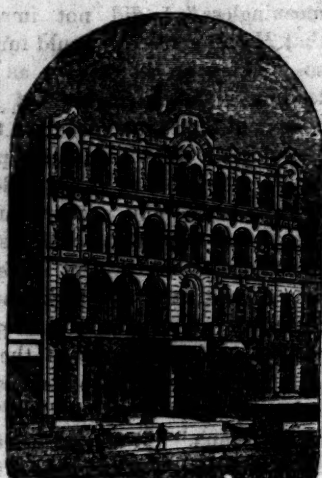
VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.
D. H. HOLMES,
Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.
may 17

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSH,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!

[[TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c.,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by **STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTER-MAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS.**
The Organs of the **MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.**

PUBLISHER OF

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 129 Canal Street, which he has occupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments

of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

ap 17 '75 ly NEW ORLEANS.

HON. JAS. L. ALCORN.

DEFENSE OF HIS VOTE TO SEAT PINCHBACK IN THE U. S. SENATE—"HEAR HIM FOR HIS CAUSE."

(From the Mississippi Independent.)

FRIDAY'S POINT, MISS., May 4, 1875.

Jas. A. Stevens, Esq., Editor, etc.

DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Washington City, the demands of my private business have made it necessary that I should spend my time on my plantations. The sudden change to an active outdoor life, limited only by my capacity for endurance, leaves me at night too much exhausted for the labor of correspondence, and as I keep no secretary when away from Washington, my correspondence during my stay at home is necessarily neglected. I tender this as my apology for having failed before this time to answer your letter of the 15th of April last.

You request me to give you the reasons on which I base the justification of my vote to admit Pinchback to a seat in the United States Senate, and you add: "Your (my) vote on that question has surprised and pained many of your (my) friends in this (your) portion of Mississippi."

Although firm in my purpose to discharge the duties of my office in a manner acceptable to my conscience and judgment, regardless of the opinions of others, I by no means deny the public judgment, and the fact that I have been so frequently led, within the past fifteen years, to differ from those of my countrymen whose opinions I prize so much, has been, and now is to me, a course of grievous regret.

I appreciate the opportunity which you offer me through the columns of your paper for explanation; am so constantly assailed by a portion of the press of Mississippi, and with such brutal coarseness, that when a gentleman, like yourself, whose business it is to hold audience with the public, in a spirit of friendliness calls upon me to explain, I respond with pleasure; and however much I may be censured after my plea is read, the courtesy of a hearing nevertheless relieves the judgment of condemnation free from personal hostility.

Article 5 of the Constitution among other things provides, that, "no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." While responding to this demand of the Constitution, it is necessary that the Senate should have some rule of law governing the mode of admission, and this rule should be so inflexibly adhered to, as to place it beyond the power of a capricious majority in that body to ignore the text of the Constitution. In laying down the rule for the admission of Senators, section 18, chap. 1, of the Revised U. S. Statutes, provides that, "It shall be the duty of the executive of the State from which any Senator has been chosen, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States." Section 19 provides that, "the certificate, mentioned in the preceding section, shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State."

When an election for a United States Senator is had by the Legislature of a State in the manner provided by law, and that election has been certified to, as is provided by the statute recited, the certified papers are called the Senator's credentials; and when the "credentials" are in proper form, it is a rule of the Senate to admit the Senator on his *prima facie* case. When we speak of a Senator's credentials, we mean the legal evidence of his election provided by law. The law provides what shall be the legal evidence of a Senator's election as clearly as it provides what shall be the legal evidence of title to a piece of land. The Senate may go behind the credentials as the court may go behind a patent to a piece of land, but the one as the other is *prima facie* evidence of title. The rule, I repeat, is, when the credentials are in proper form to admit the Senator on his *prima facie* case, and if objection is made, the objection and credentials are referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where all parties may be heard. The committee reports back to the Senate the result of its deliberations upon the issue made up, and recommends the proper action. The rule was, before the war, in a measure, uniform. When the questions touching the war were raised, the Senate assumed an inquisitorial and arbitrary attitude; that body

refused to admit members suspected of disloyalty. After the war the Senate refused to admit members from the Southern States *prima facie*, holding as it did, the Southern States *prima facie* disloyal. But the rule outside war issues has the endorsement of precedent.

As to the power of the Senate over the question of the election of a Senator, the discussion in March, 1873, upon the right of Mr. Spencer of Alabama to be sworn in on his *prima facie* case, disclosed a diversity of opinion. In that discussion, Senator Stevenson of Kentucky (Democrat) said: "I admit that you can inquire into the authority of the appointing power, whether a man has been regularly and legally elected in the mode pointed out by the law. That you can do; but I deny, as was attempted to be done in the Goldthwait case, that you can look into the elements of the legislature that elected him." Mr. Thurman of Ohio (Democrat) said: "The only doubt I have in my mind, and I state it frankly, because I will not do any injustice in this business, is this, whether the certificate of the Governor does not make out, *prima facie*, that the legislative body which certifies for was the true legislature. That is the only serious difficulty there is in the whole case; whether or not, looking to the act of Congress, we are not bound to assume, *prima facie*, that that body which the Governor certifies is the legislature until the contrary is shown."

In the same discussion, I had the honor to say: "When under the law of Congress a Senator-elect comes here with the certificate of the Governor in hand, a Governor whose authority no one stands to impeach or assail; with a legislature sitting in the State recognized by the Governor, he is *prima facie* entitled to a seat in this body and to be sworn in, and no safe rule can be adopted by the Senate to depart from the rule I here lay down." In the logic of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) there is a limp. He says "in certain cases, in trivial cases, fallacious cases, there should be no delay; but who is to judge of that? How can we judge of the fallacy of a protest here until we have ascertained that fallacy by an examination into the case? First upon the memorial or remonstrance of any party, under the position assumed by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe), we are called upon to send to a distant State for witnesses, to California if you please, and it might be that a dominant majority of the Senate would have an object, (for, while the Senate is a high, exalted body, it is not held to be above the passions of men, and we must confine it by and hold it to certain rules laid down, regarding the passions of men as facts,) in keeping out Senators elect from California or Oregon. These Senators coming fresh from the people might be able to turn the balance on a grave and important question; and how easy would it be to file a protest here assailing the organization of the legislature or the election of the Governor, in order to accomplish its purpose on some question vital to the peace of this nation." (See debates Congressional Record, vol. 1, pages 3 to 29.)

I have here recited from a debate in the Senate showing the view I took in 1873, and that that view was in accord on the point involved in our present inquiry, with the thinking of those distinguished leaders of the Democratic party—Messrs. Thurman and Stevenson. Bearing in mind the text of the Constitution and the law thereunder, I will use as much brevity as possible in applying it to the Louisiana case.

The contest in Louisiana in the election of 1872 was in many respects remarkable. The Democrats and Conservatives followed the banner of Horace Greeley borne in the hands of John McEnery their candidate for Governor. The Republicans followed that of Gen. Grant borne in the hands of W. P. Kellogg their candidate for Governor. H. C. Warmoth was at that time Governor of the State; his influence in controlling the ballot-box was well understood. Warmoth and Kellogg had been in the past friends in Louisiana; but now they had quarreled; the President of the United States was understood to be on the side of Kellogg, and this induced Warmoth to espouse the side of Greeley. The Conservatives and Warmoth entered into a compact whereby they were to co-operate in the support of McEnery and Greeley; and if successful in carrying the State, the State government

was to be placed under Democratic rule, and Warmoth was to be elected to the regular term in the United States Senate. Under this bargain Warmoth became the leader of the Conservative or Democratic forces in the contest. The contest was angry; every possible and imaginable intrigue was resorted to by those accomplished and unscrupulous adventurers—Warmoth and Kellogg. Warmoth as Governor was entitled to the possession of the election returns, under his manipulation they were made to show the election of McEnery and his legislature by a large majority. Kellogg had no returns, he resorted to affidavits and forged certificates and by these proved up the election of himself and his legislature by a still larger majority.

An appeal was made to the State courts; the judges were personal to the contest; injunctions and counter injunctions were granted, when finally Kellogg appealed to a partisan United States Judge under whose unwarranted and corrupt order, United States troops were brought to his support. Civil war was imminent; a final appeal was made to the President, who placed himself squarely in support of the ruling of the district Judge, and caused to be issued orders to the army for the support of Kellogg and his legislature. Kellogg's legislature was installed and in due time he was inaugurated as Governor of Louisiana.

The McEnery legislature assembled in a building in the City of New Orleans, chosen for the purpose; after being organized McEnery was likewise inaugurated as Governor. The two legislatures simultaneously entered upon their work. The seal of State was by Warmoth given into the hands of McEnery, but Kellogg soon had a duplicate; both legislatures passed bills, and both Governors attested with the great seal of State.

The Kellogg legislature elected John Ray to the United States Senate, to serve out his (Kellogg's) unexpired term, he having resigned that office. A certificate of election was issued to Ray in due and proper form.

The McEnery legislature elected W. L. McMillen to the Senate to serve out the same term, to whom a certificate of election was issued in like due form. Both certificates bore the impress of the great seal; both were attested by the Governors and both were countersigned by the "Secretary of State."

In December 1872 both Ray and McMillen appeared with their credentials, each in due form. There could be no *prima facie* case here. The question as to who was the Governor of Louisiana was thus brought before the Senate. If Kellogg was Governor, Ray was entitled to the seat on his *prima facie* case; if on the other hand McEnery was Governor, McMillen was entitled to enter on his *prima facie* case. Neither claimant could be admitted until the Senate had ascertained who was the Governor, and this involved the question as to whether there was a legally elected Governor in the State of Louisiana. To ascertain this fact the credentials of both Ray and McMillen were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to make investigation and report their conclusions. I was then, and am still a member of that committee. For six weeks we labored in the investigation. Both contestants were represented. Warmoth championed McEnery, Kellogg had a multitude of lawyers engaged for him. Warmoth displayed extraordinary skill; Kellogg was ably represented.

A majority of the committee, I being of that number, reported that neither Kellogg nor McEnery had any lawful right to the office of Governor of Louisiana; that the election under which they claimed was an unmitigated fraud; that the cam of each rested on fraud and perjury; that it was the duty of Congress, in the interests of peace and fair play, to dislodge both Kellogg and McEnery and provide for an election, expressive of the will of the people of that State. The committee reported a bill to carry out their recommendation which after wards failed by a direct vote of the Senate.

While this contest before the Senate Committee was going on, the Kellogg legislature elected Pinchback for the regular term in the Senate, beginning in March, 1873; soon thereafter the McEnery legislature went back on Warmoth, their most crafty supporter, and elected McMillen to the regular term. When this was done War-

moth abandoned the contest before the Senate with evident disgust. The credentials of both McMillen and Pinchback were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but up to this time no report has been made. The adjournment of Congress settled the question between Ray and McMillen; the term for which they were elected had expired; aside from this, no conclusion had been reached by the Senate.

At the called session of the Senate in March, 1873, there was no effort made to revive the struggle. Soon after the adjournment of Congress the President dispersed the McEnery legislature, leaving Kellogg supported by government troops, insecure control.

Kellogg now had it all his own way; his courts were reorganized and so made haste to decide—as a matter of course—that his was the legal and constitutional government. His legislature enacted laws which were by the courts enforced; the legality of which there is to-day none to dispute.

In December, 1873, the first regular session of the Forty-third Congress convened. During the early part of this session, which adjourned on the 23 of June 1874, the contest over the Louisiana question was vigorously maintained. Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin introduced his bill to restore civil government in Louisiana; the debate was protracted and able, but Congress adjourned without result, Kellogg still holding the government of Louisiana.

In November, 1874, the regular biennial election in Louisiana took place; the McEnery party claimed to have carried the State, and made an attempt to control the organization of the legislature; but again the President interposed and the organization was effected in the interests of the Kellogg party.

The threatening attitude of affairs in Louisiana induced the House of Representatives at Washington to despatch a committee to the scene of disorder, with a view to investigation and report. Fraud was again detected, and after two reports had been made, a proposition in the interests of peace was submitted as a compromise. It was soon ascertained that the parties were not so far apart but that they could be brought together in the support of Kellogg as Governor of the State. Mr. Wheeler, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, whose term expired with the 43rd Congress, assumed the lead in bringing the parties to an understanding. Pending the negotiations between the Republicans and Conservatives in the city of New Orleans inaugurated by Mr. Wheeler, the House of Representatives at Washington passed, by a large majority, a formal resolution recognizing to the end of the term for which he was elected, Kellogg as the rightful Governor of Louisiana.

The 43rd Congress expired; leaving Kellogg winner by an endorsement of the popular branch of Congress. He now had the executive department of the national government; the popular branch of the legislative department, and the courts of Louisiana, all giving him recognition and official support.

Mr. Wheeler, notwithstanding he was no longer a member of Congress, his term having expired, without any official authority whatsoever continued, nevertheless, the labors of his committee and for his convenience the election returned for the year 1874, which had been in the hands of a corrupt returning board for four months of time, were forwarded to the city of New York for examination and revision. After some delay Mr. Wheeler submitted a proposition to the parties in interest in Louisiana, to the effect that a called session of the legislature should be convened by the Governor (Kellogg) that certain Republican members, naming them, should be unseated and that Conservative members, naming them, should be admitted, and upon this basis the legislature should be reorganized, upon the express condition that the Conservatives should recognize Kellogg as Governor of the State until his term should by law expire. This bargain was agreed to and the contract has been, and is now being carried out.

A called session of the 44th Congress met on the 4th of March last. It soon became known that it was the purpose of the Senate to imitate the example of the House, by formally recognizing the Kellogg government; and that that body intended to give the President's policy touching Louisiana affairs an official endorsement. (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

NEPOTISM.

It is reported that a prominent Federal official in this city recently sent on to Washington the name of his son for a position in his Department and that the appointment has been returned disapproved, upon the ground that it was not exactly the thing, to have the public offices monopolized by the relatives of the chiefs of Departments. Candor compels us to admit that we approve of the principle underlying this action, yet we sympathize deeply with both father and son in this instance, for the young gentleman is competent and worthy of the position he sought, and the sire entitled to consideration at the hands of the party.

But we feel that we can reconcile ourselves to the present grief, if the same salutary rule will be applied to the other departments here. It is a notorious fact that a certain Federal official in the Custom-house has not only secured a large number of the best places for members of his family, but at every primary election he has used the Custom-house to further his personal interest. We propose to give our readers and the public's leaf or two from the record of this Honorable (?) gentleman before the next campaign opens; and in the mean time, would it not make the action of the authorities at Washington in the case referred to above, appear more consistent if they would look into the affairs of this other Federal official?

We observe the *Delta* among other attempts to align its party, and discipline its leaders, takes to task its erratic ex-Congressman Gen. Geo. Sheridan for the appointment of the son of our worthy Postmaster Parker to the readership at West Point. No objections are expressed as to the merits or character of the young gentlemen appointed, but the *Delta* is unhappy because the son of a Democrat was not selected. Very sad indeed! and from the *Delta* standpoint, perhaps, truly lamentable; especially too, as Congressman Gibson has appointed the sons of two prominent Democrats to West Point and Annapolis—one of whom, by the way, a highly respected creole gentleman assures us, is truly a Democrat or the son of one, of the school which Horace Greeley used so aptly to describe when he pictured years ago some of the blessings of the peculiar institution in the "mixed" relations of its advocates. As thus stated, Sheridan may console himself with the reflection, that, if he as a Democrat appointed the son of a Republican to West Point, his non-partisan act is offset in the recent appointments of his successor, General Gibson.

The *Artisan* is the name of a new weekly, published in our city, devoted to the interests of the mechanics and workmen of New Orleans. Well written and spicy in its editorial matter, and neat and presentable in "make up," the *Artisan* promises to supply a place long felt as the faithful advocate of the classes and interests mentioned. Subscription price, 25 cents per month.

The City School Board at their regular meeting on Wednesday night determined on a reduction of twenty per cent on teachers salaries during the vacation, to meet the requirements of the budget, keeping expenses within the revenue; and to gradually reduce the number of teachers to four hundred.

SENATOR ALCORN'S EXPLANATION.

Senator James L. Alcorn has written an open letter to one of the Mississippi journals; and as the Senator never speaks unless he has something to say we reproduce the missive in our issue of this week. It will well repay perusal. Weighty, with a judicial temper and healthy in its moral tone, it puts to shame the pretensions of those so-called "Independents," whose independence is never shown except in antagonism to the negro. Our knowledge of Senator Alcorn's past record had prepared us to appreciate, to some extent, his attitude on the Louisiana question, and the accuracy of his historical resume, joined to powers of analysis, which have let no feature of that question escape attention, has put the case of Senator Pinchback before the country with a comprehensiveness, and we may add, a conclusiveness worthy of a sound lawyer and statesman.

Of course, we are not unconditional endorsers of every man whose sense of justice leads him to espouse Governor Pinchback's cause. We are prepared always to sink the claims of persons under the superior demands of party. The Republican party underwent a sacrifice which cast the shadow of a coffin across almost every hearth-stone of the North that it might lift the negro out of the hell of slavery; it strewed the semi foreign soil of the South with the bones of its best and bravest soldiers as pledges of its unconquerable purpose to preserve the free institutions transmitted by the Puritans; and since the war it has taxed the wisdom and fidelity of its ablest leaders to hedge about the almost helpless colored man with the imperial sanction of civil and political manhood. These things we can never forget; and a party with such a record can surely do nothing in the future to make us wish to forget them.

But great parties, like good men, sometimes become so inflated or demoralized that all psychology is at fault in trying to account for either the scare or the stubbornness which moves them to do foolish or unjust things. The Republican party was scared into the franking privilege, by which hundreds of thousands of our people were cut off from the only source of information they possessed; it was scared into the pretended civil service rules, which discriminated only against poor colored applicants for federal positions; and last, but not least, it was scared into an attitude of indifference on the Louisiana question, and having once become scared it next became stubborn. Afraid to grapple with the legal aspects of the Louisiana case, a Republican Senate abandoned its own prerogatives in judging of and deciding upon the qualifications of its own members, and surrendered, by procrastination, the constitutional guarantees to a sovereign State that it should have equal representation in the highest chamber of the nation.

We, therefore, regard Senator Alcorn's attitude on the Louisiana question as soundly republican, especially as it affects the genius of our institutions, whatever may be said of his position respecting partisan politics. We should be glad to have him in full accord with us in all party measures; his head, his heart and experience, blend into a figure of power and command when and wherever official position invokes them; and if his mental make-up renders him restive under party authority, we are still glad to know he does not use his freedom to crush the negro and to break down the only political friends Southern redemption has ever had in the country.

We commend Governor Alcorn's letter to the attention of those Republicans who believe that Gov. Kellogg's government can be safely recognized and Gov. Pinchback's claim to his seat as safely ignored. The letter makes it, by an iron chain of logic, no link of which can be broken, perfectly clear that, if Gov. Kellogg is rightfully chief magistrate of Louisiana, Gov. Pinchback is rightfully United States Senator. The tweedledee and tweedledum distinction which tries to endorse the President in recognizing Kellogg as Governor while it

is pretended that Kellogg himself is not endorsed at the same time as Governor, is worthy only of a political ostrich, which, in sticking its head in the under-brush of legal quibbles, leaves its whole body exposed to its political enemies. This sort of self-delusion has, no doubt, given rise to the small talk about lifting the Louisiana question from the weighted shoulders of the party so as to leave it in free running trim for the Presidential campaign. This is the sheerest nonsense. Had not Grant interfered in Louisiana at the time he did, the White Leagues would long ago have turned the prospects of a political canvass into the actualities of a military campaign. The Democrats will compel us to carry the Louisiana question with us into the campaign, and it only remains to be seen whether we shall ride on this question of constitutional duty or whether we shall go into another scare and let it, as a political night-mare, ride us to death. One thing more is certain: no political party can trifle with the hopes and aspirations of a whole race with impunity. If the foundations of the Kellogg government were sound enough to build a superstructure of compromise upon three years after they were laid, and Conservative and Radical could lend their mutual sanctions to a satisfactory "adjustment," the Legislature of 1873 will never abandon the inevitable conclusion that it had a right to elect Governor Pinchback—the only man who, under the law and by Presidential recognition, could transfer the power of government to Kellogg. If the patience, dignity, and persistence of Gov. Pinchback shall fail to secure fair dealing from his own party, his colored constituents in this State—a large majority of the Republican party—can not but become discouraged; for they will see that "adjustment" is more potent at Washington than justice.

THE WAY WE VIEW IT.

"I, Fred Douglass entertained any doubt about the solvency of the Freedman's Bank, why did he issue the circular asking his people to continue their deposits? If he had doubts the proper thing to do rather than to us would have been to have advised the 'freed people of the South who were depositing their small earnings in that bank' to hold on till he had cleared his mind of his suspicions. How does this view of the matter strike the able editor of the LOUISIANIAN?"

In reply to the above inquiry of the New Orleans *Times* we have this to say: Upon assumption of the duties of President Mr. Douglass, to our personal knowledge, went to work to ascertain the actual condition of the Bank. After a careful examination of the books and repeated consultations with the Christian statesmen (?) who had been in charge of the Institution—who, in addition to their skill as successful purloiners, possessed the accomplishment of plausible falsifiers; and who used every device in their power to deceive Mr. Douglass and conceal the true condition of its affairs,—he ascertained that the Bank was \$217,000 in arrears; but with assets representing \$3,000,000—which he believed, if honestly and efficiently managed, would soon overcome this excess of liabilities, and enable the bank to meet the demands of its depositors, and thereby prevent the general crash that would otherwise necessarily ensue.

Therefore, Mr. Douglass deemed it prudent to issue the circular referred to by the *Times*, and thus quiet the fears of the people so that the funds in hand might be utilized.

Another consideration was, to prevent the general demoralization and consequent loss of confidence that must inevitably follow such a calamity as the sudden closing of this bank would be to our people who constituted the bulk of its depositors; but finding that the former managers and largest beneficiaries were determined to thwart every effort tending to an honest administration of the affairs of the Bank; he was forced to suggest to leading members of Congress the final policy of that body relative to the Bank, thus placing his people under an additional obligation, for stopping the monstrous robbery

being practiced upon them through this agency.

If the above reasons are not sufficient to satisfy the *Times*, we opine that they will be ample vindication in the eyes of the people in whose interest he has labored for nearly half a century. When the New Orleans *Times* undertook to criticize the representative colored men of Louisiana we were inclined to attribute the motive to local causes, but when, it assumes to travel out of its narrow limits to assail the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the acknowledged peer of any man in America in ability, integrity, and high moral worth, we are disposed to attribute it to that character which "having none of the spirit that can raise mortals to the skies would drag angels down."

We observe with marked pleasure that all of our exchanges, conducted by colored journalists, approve and endorse the suggestion for a newspaper convention at Cincinnati on the 2d of August next. The *Elevator*, San Francisco, as also its neighbor, the *Pacific Appeal*, joining with our Eastern and Northern brethren in unity for the convention, which may, therefore, be considered as a finality. Some editorial remarks of the *Elevator*, from its veteran editor Philip A. Bell, in answer to a letter received by him from Senator Pinchback, we republish as especially appropriate in this connection:

We received on Friday the following circular letter from Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, recommending a general meeting of colored journalists to assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second of August next ensuing. We were aware that such a meeting was in contemplation by a letter received from our friend F. G. Barbadoes, of Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago.

Before giving our views on this subject, we will premise by saying, we are in favor of colored institutions—conventions, political and otherwise, societies, lodges, churches, newspapers, etc., until we can be admitted to equal rights and privileges in white associations according to our progress or efficiency. We do not say, as do some, this shall be the last, (until the next), and then advocate every superficial ephemeral idea that springs up. If such were our opinion we would stop publishing a class paper to-morrow. We would break our pen, and bury it certain fathoms in the earth, and deeper than did ever plummet sound we would drown our books.

We are in favor of Conventions by colored men; but only when important occasions demand. They are cumbersome machinery at the best, and should only be held when vital questions are at issue, and we think the present call is opportune.

It is necessary, as far as practicable, that there should be a uniformity of sentiment and action among the several newspapers published by colored men in different parts of the country upon all topics of national interest to us. It is presumed, and we hope justly so, that every colored editor is a Republican; but as we are all working for the same end, i. e., the political equality of all citizens, our Republicanism should take definite shape, and by uniformity of sentiment and concentration of action, render our power of utility to the great Republican cause.

The time and place is also appropriate for the reasons given by Gov. Pinchback.

We fear, however, we will not be able to attend. Our poverty, not our will, compels us to decline the cordial invitation. We have, however, appointed an abler substitute. We have written to Hon. Frederick Douglass, requesting him to act as our proxy. We will abide by his decision on all subjects, except one, which we will announce in sufficient time for the action of the Convention.

How is it that the important action of the School Board, on Wednesday evening last, relative to text books, has not received a word of comment from any of the city papers? All of these organs are constantly boasting of a desire to protect the interests of the people, and yet an important measure, preventing an enormous expense to parents, passes entirely unnoticed by the press.

Hon. G. B. Loud, Division Superintendent of Education for the third division was in our town on yesterday. Thoroughly efficient and active in his educational duties, Mr. Loud reports a recent tour through the various parishes there of as instancing the schools in fire condition.

PEACE?

Mr. Editor:—Several years ago the columns of Blackwood's Magazine were enlivened by a series of papers called *Tweedle on the Tweed-side*, the recollection of which suggests the idea that some of the leading articles of a popular weekly journal might be "appropriately ranged under the title, *Tweedle by the Hudson*, with this difference, mark you, that while in the one case the caption was factious, in the other it would be characteristic. When, in a recent communication to the LOUISIANIAN, I said "party names are at present worse than meaningless," I did not imagine that *Harper's Weekly* would furnish so striking an illustration as the leading article in its issue of May 29th is of the vagueness of the term Republican as a distinctive party name. Considering its antecedents, concomitants, and consequences, the colored population of Louisiana must surely take a very different view from that of the *Weekly*, of the arrangement, which, by stifling the protest against outrage of the Republican majority in the State, establishes what the *Weekly* calls "Peace in Louisiana." It needed but such an endorsement to make the infamy of the transaction complete. It is hard to be compelled to make the best of a bad bargain; but to hear the knave that overreached you commended for his share in the transaction by those whom thither to you had deemed honest is provoking: *n'est-ce pas?* Agreeing with Burke, that "all government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise," yet I do not conceive that he employs the word, "compromise," as "Ancient Pistol" uses the term, "convey"—to express the felonious appropriation of other's property. It is true names at the best are but the shadows of things, and politicians are in the habit of availing themselves of their insubstantiality: keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope. But to call the samsy game of political thimble rigging whereby the colored population of Louisiana have again been robbed of their rights, a "Compromise," is entirely too thin: too gauzy to conceal the indecent nakedness of the shameful act. To be sure

"Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment look back."

In fact, it is a weakness to which we Americans are peculiarly prone; taking our political opinions on trust from the press as we do our religious beliefs from the pulpit. But with all due deference and becoming respect for the intellect which gives weight to the criticism of *Harper's Weekly* on current political events, I think it presuming too far upon "the magic of a name"—for certainly the assumption is entirely gratuitous—to say, "The task that seemed to so many difficult, if not impossible, has been achieved by the Wheeler compromise, and Louisiana is at peace." "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" from such confusion of thought and perversion of language. Again, could these be anything more at variance with fact than that "the secret of the adjustment was moral rather than political?" Rather, stripped of the flimsy disguise in which "sound" Republicans of the Wheeler type who "Compound for sins they are inclined to By damning those they have no mind to," was it not a political job wholly, the immorality of which must be shared equally between the Committee of thy House of Representatives and their White League accomplices? The honors of the game are even, but the White League, by revoking, scores the odd trick—and escapes the penalty. To assert that "the White League spirit acquiesces in the settlement because it sees that the intention of the Republican majority that made it was really friendly and patriotic," is a strange use of language on the part of a journal which is in the habit of employing it truthfully. Does it not know that the White League spirit is the same that fired the Southern heart and precipitated the rebellion? Is it not aware, that spirit scorers Republican friendship and spits upon patriotism—that least of all does it desire any settlement of the disorder which it

fomented, which recognizing the equal rights of all her citizens, black as well as white, would give Louisiana *bona fide* peace? If the White League seem to acquiesce in the spurious adjustment which the *Weekly* so entirely approves, it is aware that the arrangement is wholly in its own interest and serves to mask its real intent. In short, that is "the secret" of the adjustment, its *moral*, as I understand it. Instead of being "the perception that the Republican policy is not unjust and revengeful," it is a surmise that the Republican party is wavering and may be seduced to betray its trust.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." He used the Democratic party as a scourge to chastise the nation for the sin of slavery, and it may be His will to employ it for further punishment. If so, though the Republican party prove recreant to liberty, the colored man must watch and still confidently pray, *Fiat voluntas tua*. Civis.

We are in receipt of *The Orleansian*, a literary weekly and family journal, the initial number of which appeared last Sunday. Sprightly, spicy, and well edited, our new contemporary promises to merit, as it will doubtless receive, commendation and success. The editor and publisher, Major E. C. Wharton, is an old and widely known journalist, having been connected with some of the leading papers of our city press for years.

THE CARROLLTON FIRE LAD DIES.

Our Carrollton colored fire companies had a delightful celebration in their annual parade last Saturday. Two companies of the gallant fire boys, Vigilant Hook and Ladder, offered by J. T. Claiborne, President; William Ellis vice president, McKay Nelson secretary, Frank Anderson treasurer; Aaron Smith foreman, and assistants A. Davis and S. D. Brooks; and Spencer housekeeper. Friendship No. 3, offered by Pollard Wilson president; S. J. Harrison, vice president; E. L. Trotter, secretary; Silas Ware, treasurer; A. N. Lee foreman and assistants P. Evans and J. Deviana; N. H. Brown, steward; Aaron Wright banner carrier, and J. Hyacinthe housekeeper. These, with a delegation of the Good Intent Hook and Ladder Company of Gretna in the procession made a very fine appearance. The men being handsomely uniformed, in excellent spirits, and under good direction and control. The Vigilant Hook and Ladder company, which presented a gay appearance in their neatly fitting and showy uniforms, had the presentation of an elegant bouquet given them by Miss Wilborina Lewis, the daughter of Col. James Lewis, who made a neat address, delivered tastefully, at the residence of Senator T. B. Stamps where were gathered a large company to witness the ceremonies of the occasion. President J. T. Claiborne received the exquisite offering on behalf of his comrades and responded most gratefully to the donor. Friendship No. 3, equally happy in the reception of a presentation received a handsome wreath of variegated and choice flowers from the hands of Miss Georgianna Antoine, the daughter of our Lieutenant Governor, who spoke so gracefully and well in her presentation remarks, that the boys of Friendship could not repress their applause, which welled up at the close of the neat little speech so loud and long as to quite overcome the young lady donor.

Police Commissioner Gaudet responded in behalf of the company making an impromptu address which could not but be eloquent such was the fervor of the occasion. This pleasant episode ended, the companies formed line and under the Grand Marshalship of Senator T. B. Stamps with the following named gentlemen as his aids, Messrs J. B. Gaudet, A. Dejoie, F. C. Antoine, J. T. Claiborne, M. Glanville and W. P. Green, paraded through the principal streets of our suburban city with banners flying, flags waving, and under the inspiration of music which fairly infected the town; causing the infusion of good cheer to every body within sight and bearing; and giving a pleasure long to be remembered by all present. The parade over, the firemen and invited guests assembled at the residence of Senator Stamps where a bountiful collation was prepared, and speeches and generous viands concluded the day's proceedings. Among the gentlemen present, we observed U. S. Senator Pinchback, Col. Jas. Lewis, and Messrs. Dejoie, Green, Gaudet, Williams, Corbin, Roxborough, Martin, R. B. Baggie, Lowell, Woodruff, Wright, Glanville, F. C. Antoine, Dunbar and others, who with their wives and families enjoyed the occasion.

The initial issue of the *Sunday Delta* contained a wood-cut and biographical sketch of William S. Pike, the highly respected millionaire, who died in our city last January, which fittingly conveys the impression the business integrity and personal kindness of the deceased merchant left upon our community. A tribute to the man that no one who knew his many virtues and unobtrusiveness charities will not deny is the *Delta* article, and we with little exception join in its meed of commendation.

Our thanks are due the members of the American and Pickwick clubs for an invitation to their *Fete Champetre* at Orange Grove, Jefferson city, upper New Orleans next Saturday. An excellent time is anticipated, with music, dancing, and good cheer generally.

As their hospitable entertainers and his Carrollton fire boys desired, right royally and with gusto. On such an occasion Senator Pinchback of course could not be excused from a speech. Called upon with loud acclaim by his entertainers the Senator responded in a happy address, brief, but sparkling with humor and the genial overflow of the cheerful spirits about him. Senator Stamps then followed in a few words which he modestly stated he did not care to say, because as their host on the occasion he preferred listening to their guests. Messrs. Roxborough and Green next spoke; after which the evening was spent in social intercourse until later many departed to the ball given on Napoleon Avenue and Magazine sts., where a brilliant attendance and delightful music caused young hearts and happy feet to dance "till morn had with a rosy glow unbarred the gates of light."

A new paper to be devoted "to the duty of reasserting the great purposes of the Democratic party," and named the *Sunday Delta*, has been started in our city under the management of Mr. Edwin L. Jewell, editor and proprietor. Approved and endorsed by such eminent Democratic lights as A. Voorhies, John McQuerry, H. D. Ogden, L. A. Wiltz, and others, the *Delta* began its existence last Sunday as the Simon-pure organ of its party; destined to put the blush of shame and the mantle of contempt on those other papers, the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* which have heretofore too independently arrogated the party voice.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mr. S. B. Steers is the name of a White League advocate now resident in Shreveport, whom, if the *Bulletin's* recital of the Joel, G. Sever episode be correct, is one of that class "whose scathelars are worn out but whose annals were never excelled in obloquy nor surpassed in crime." Steers grossly attacked Judge Leveise the Republican representative of Calde in the White League press of that section where the Judge has replied in so scathing, yet dignified a manner, that the emulous Steers in his attempt to rival other and abler White League associates must feel sore from head to foot at the fearful skinning received from the hands of the Judge. Literally fayed, Steers has subsided.

The Athenaeum Club met in regular session on Thursday night, and reorganized as follows: H. A. Corbin President, Mrs. S. Williams Vice President, Miss L. V. Miller Secretary, and Mrs. C. C. Antoine Treasurer. A new constitution and an efficient literary association has been well established under the above arrangement. Success attend it.

We are pleased to note that our friend Hon. J. S. Hinton of Indianapolis, Indiana, is the continued recipient of justly deserved esteem from his fellow-citizens. We observe the Indianapolis *Herald* mentions him as the probably successful Republican nominee for Councilman of that city.

Ezra Chapter No. 4, working under the jurisdiction of the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, after suspension of its work for several years, has revived its organization. Under its present direction the Chapter bids fair to become one of the most successful as eminent of the order in the country. The following named gentlemen constitute its officers: Companions J. Henri Burch, M. E. H. P., C. C. Antoine, K. J. H. Norager, Scribe, C. F. Ladd, C. H. J. T. Newman, P.; S. U. D. Gray, R. A.; C. C. William J. Brown, S. and Jas. Lewis, T.

State Senator W. W. Wharton of Plaquemine Parish was in the city yesterday. Able and firm in his Republican adhesion and duties, we are pleased to note our friend Wharton retains, as he merits, the unbounded esteem of his constituents.

The initial issue of the *Sunday Delta* contained a wood-cut and biographical sketch of William S. Pike, the highly respected millionaire, who died in our city last January, which fittingly conveys the impression the business integrity and personal kindness of the deceased merchant left upon our community. A tribute to the man that no one who knew his many virtues and unobtrusiveness charities will not deny is the *Delta* article, and we with little exception join in its meed of commendation.

Our thanks are due the members of the American and Pickwick clubs for an invitation to their *Fete Champetre* at Orange Grove, Jefferson city, upper New Orleans next Saturday. An excellent time is anticipated, with music, dancing, and good cheer generally.

APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

Mr. Editor: "To err is human," it is not necessary that we "Survey mankind, from China to Peru," in order to verify the statement; a narrower range of observation, indeed a very slight acquaintance with that *amas d'incertitude* which Pascal terms *le gloire et le rebut de l'univers*, will suffice to make one aware of the fact. So common is this infirmity to our kind; so inevitable, it would seem, that even congressmen are not exempt therefrom, especially when the dazzling sheen of the White House—that fatal glamour, the Presidency—blurs their mental gaze. Alas! how many men distinguished in American politics, whose eminent abilities deserved that they should have achieved greatness, have marred their fortunes and wrecked their fame in striving to reach the glittering but deceptive prize which forms the goal of American Statecraft. Nor are the splendid failures of the dead whose regrettable errors are effaced measurably by the remembrance of their eminent merit, the sole monuments of man's proclivity to error; the ignoble fiascos of the living, many of whom seem inclined to tarnish a memorable record as patriots by abandoning principle for the sake of power, point the same moral. Now, it seems to me that it is this hypnotic malady which has mainly paralyzed the vigor of Republican legislation in Congress and made its reconstruction measures prove abortive. It renders legislators unconscious of the fact, patent to every one else, that the first cannon shot fired at Fort Sumpter produced a moral concussion which shivered the Union that was, past mending. And so, precious time has been wasted—a process, by the way, in which the self-styled South has fooled the Republican party to the top of its bent—in the vain attempt to save the pieces, to restore the Union; time which should have been devoted to its re-establishment upon a broader and firmer basis. But, meanwhile, "Westward the star of empire takes its way,"

the empire not of disciplined physical power over brute force, but the empire of educated thought over unreasoning prejudice. In this sense it is the star of our national destiny; for not until the nation has outgrown the prejudices engendered by slavery can it realize the grand idea of liberty regulated by law to which it owes its existence. Therefore, the paramount duty of wise statesmanship is by appropriate legislation to neutralize the effects of those prejudices and at the same time stimulate the growth of correct opinions in respect of human rights. It is the statesman and not the mere philanthropist who at this critical point in its career, should admonish the nation: "We have given the slave political freedom. But he has no social freedom. This government was saved because the slave was freed; we saved ourselves through him—literally with his stripes we were healed, and now we have gone back on him. We have shut him out of our schools, and driven him from our factories and workshops, and what chance has a black man in America to-day? Do you call that freedom? I tell you the negro is not even half freed." Truly, one statesman at least is of Parker Pillsbury's opinion—whose eloquent words I have just quoted—for Vice President Wilson, too, says "the condition of the colored man must be improved," and I prefer to consider his assertion as the true exponent of Republican sentiment on so vital a topic rather than the assumption of some Republican journals, that his present condition leaves nothing to be desired.

If the Republican party, having used the negro as a man in restoring State authority, had refused to recognize him as a citizen—a course which Republicans of the New York Times' stripe would no doubt have preferred—the party would merely have done what parties have often done before—perpetrated a crime in order the more quickly to grasp "a barren sceptre." But, having engrained on the Constitution the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, in failing wisely and rigorously to enforce

then, by appropriate legislation, it has done worse—it has made a blunder fraught with imminent danger to itself and incalculable mischief to coming generations. Notably, among the *laches* for which the party, if it live, will have to atone in sackcloth and ashes, will be the want of craft on the part of the Republican members of the Forty-third Congress; no one would now suspect them of having possessed the courage to pass Sumner's Civil Rights bill without mutilation. Custom makes law, it is said; but custom must yield to statute law whereof it is a contravention. Custom makes habit, and as we are all creatures of habit to a greater or lesser extent, the reform of bad customs must necessarily precede the acquirement of good habits. The custom, for instance, of segregating any portion of a community from the rest by invidious distinctions, under no matter what pretext, begets a habit among those from whom it is thus separated, of regarding the individuals composing it as really inferior. Take the odious custom everywhere prevalent in the United States of discriminating against citizens solely on account of color. To abolish this custom, and thereby bring about a reform of the habit which has grown out of it of regarding such citizens as destitute of any rights which white men are bound to respect, was the intent of that much abused measure as originally conceived by the lamented Charles Sumner, and known as the Supplementary Civil Rights bill—"the very head and front of its offending bath this extent, no more." Nor could there be a more erroneous notion than that which many otherwise sensible people—editors of newspapers, members of Congress and others of that ilk—seem to entertain, viz, that the colored people were to be its sole beneficiaries. On the contrary, they, in all probability, would have been the last to realize its salutary effect. It is the thousands of intelligent but timid white men and women, who, slaves to the tyranny of a prejudice as cruel as it is senseless, have been and still are compelled, for the want of positive law forbidding so flagrant a wrong, to acquiesce in the shameful treatment of their fellow-creatures in places of public resort, for no other reason than being "guilty of a skin not colored like their own"; it is they who would hail it as a boon enabling them to follow the dictates of their better nature and disclaim a prerogative which they blush even tacitly to assume. The reform thus initiated, resting upon what Justinian declares to be one of the three cardinal points of law—*sum cuique tribuere*—would move steadily onward, until the habit against which it protests should have entirely disappeared. People who substitute feeling for thought and prejudice for opinion, may affect to consider such legislation as effective as the Papal Bull against the comet; but they who are accustomed to trace the connection between cause and effect and to form opinions as to future contingencies from past results, will not fail to recognize, that the real tendency of public opinion is in the direction which such legislation indicates, and will give to it a constantly increasing support. To think otherwise would be to despair of the Republic.

As to the mutilated bill which the Forty-third Congress in the hurry-burly of its closing hours palmed off upon the country in payment of our just demands, we colored people, in compliance with the courtesy which refrains from looking a gift horse in the mouth, must accept it as not despising the day of small things and—little men. Instead, however, of taking the will for the deed, we have cause to rejoice, I fear, that the deed did not correspond to the will, which like Balaam's, inclined, there is reason to think, to cursing rather than blessing us. It is truly sad to reflect that the great Republican party, just at the time it needed to revive its somewhat tarnished prestige as the party of equal rights to all citizens before the law, by neglecting to pass a generous, unequivocal act of appropriate legislation, lost its opportunity to make good the claim to so noble a distinction.

Chris.

Navra & Offner at their new China Palace, No. 129 Canal street, are daily thronged with the buying public, who are attracted to the store by the varied and complete assortment of china and glassware there displayed. Determined to win as well as merit large patronage, Navra & Offner take pleasure in showing their goods to all who seek trade, selling at low prices for cash to meet the demands of the times. See their advertisement elsewhere.

The New York Herald with full details of the Mecklenburg Centennial, its interesting ceremonies, *fac simile* letters, and Declarations of Independence may be had of Staub at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, for the small sum of five cents per copy. A varied assortment of all the news journals and magazines of the day may be had at Staub's at prices to suit the most exacting. Give him a call.

THE THIRD TERM.

The President has written the following letter to the President of the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Caesarism and the third term, calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply the subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met, but a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments, which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years, but I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice without seeking the office for the "second term." The nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made excepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times open to fair criticism—that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

President Grant concludes: Now for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in shape of a proposition to amend the constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office, will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can des-

trophy his chance for the office, but no one can force an election or even a nomination.

To recapitulate, I am not nor have I ever been a candidate for a re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.
To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

George Ellis, opposite the Post Office holds his own as the oldest and most popular news-stand in the country. Every body likes the genial George, and the public are sure to find what they need at his stand.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 4, 1875.
COTTON—American standard of classification.

General quotation. Ex. quot.
Inferior..... 13 @ 13 1/2
Low Ordinary..... 13 @ 13 1/2
Ordinary..... 13 @ 13 1/2
Strict Ordinary..... 14 @ 14 1/2
Good Ordinary..... 14 @ 14 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary..... 14 @ 14 1/2
Low Middling..... 14 @ 14 1/2
Strict Low Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Strict Middling..... 15 @ 15 1/2
Good Middling..... 16 @ 16 1/2
Middling Fair..... 16 @ 16 1/2
Fair..... 16 @ 16 1/2

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874..... 15,953
Arrived since last statement..... 262
Arrived previously..... 1,136,008—1,136,270
1,152,223

Cleared to-day..... 3,955
Cleared previously..... 1,082,616—1,086,571

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared..... 65,652
Stock on hand same time last year..... 77,448

PREIGHTS—Cotton is shipping by all rail at—\$3 100 lb to Baltimore, 60c to Philadelphia and New York, and 73c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 3d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia 3d; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia, 13-16d; to Philadelphia at 3c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 1c; to Havre 1c; to Bremen 1c; to Cronstadt 1d; to Boston 1-16c.

SUGAR—7c for common, 8c for fair, 9c for good fair, 9c for strictly prime, 9c for seconds, 9c for yellow clarified, 10c for off white clarified, and 10c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 45c, prime fermenting 55c, prime not fermenting 65c.

FLOUR—Superfine \$5 37, double extra \$6 25, treble extra—\$6 37, choice treble extra \$7 25, choice extra \$7 50, 7 75 lb.

PORE—Mess S—\$22 75 3 bbl. Dealers are jobbing at \$21 20 to \$21 25 for original, and \$22 for re-packed.

DEY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, clear sides 12c, clear sides 12c 1/2, PIC PORK—Is scarce, and selling at \$11 50 per half bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9c, clear rib sides 13c, clear sides 13c 1/2.

LARD—Tierce refined is quoted at 15c, 1c 1/2.

COIN IN SACKS—White mixed 87c, white 88c 1/2 bushel.

OATS—73c, 74c and 75c 1/2 bushel.

BRAN—\$1 10 1/2 per 100 lbs.

SLAYERS—\$25 50 per 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—75c 1/2 bbl.

COW PEAS—\$1 75 1/2 bushel for mixed and \$1 85 1/2 for white.

WHISKY—Louisiana and Western rectified is quoted at \$1 19c 1/2 20, and choice and ordinary at 19c 1/2.

HAMS—Choice 12c 1/2 to 13c 1/2.

WHEAT IN BULK—95c 1/2 bushel.

BREAKFAST BACON—14c 1/2 lb.

BAGGING—14c in round lots for domestic into and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retelling at 14c 1/2 to 14c 3/4.

STARCH—Is quoted at 14c 1/2 lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9c 1/2 lb, medium 10c 1/2 lb, fine 11c 1/2 lb, low leaf 12c 1/2 lb, medium 13c 1/2 lb, and 15c 1/2 lb, fine 17c 1/2 lb, and 19c 1/2 lb.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE..... \$100,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 19, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets..... Tickets only \$10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of..... \$10,000..... \$10,000
1 prize of..... 10,000..... 10,000
1 prize of..... 10,000..... 10,000
30 prizes of..... 500 each..... 15,000
200 prizes of..... 100 each..... 20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize..... \$1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize..... 1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize..... 1,800

270 Prizes, amounting to..... \$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1242 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$1000.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to Louisiana State Lottery Company, Lock Box 622, P. O., New Orleans.

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND PRINTER.

73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenses, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... \$12

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3

The Weekly Times, per annum..... 3

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY. Five Copies, per annum..... \$7 50

Ten Copies, per annum..... 12 50

Twenty Copies, per annum..... 22 00

Thirty Copies, per annum..... 30 00

And one extra copy to each club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Two copies, one year..... \$5

Ten copies, one year, and one extra copy free..... 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clubmen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where notice of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance. Address THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan 2 New York City.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co., AGENTS FOR SAZERAC BRANDIES GENERAL IMPORTERS, Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER, 88 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

WORKINGMEN'S BANK.

SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

Directors:—

Wm. Wainman, AM. Waltz, J. H. Gardner, J. G. Spor, J. B. Camors, M. F. Dunn, J. R. Boardman.

V. Maignan, President.

J. H. GARDNER, Vice-President.

J. D. MONDEIGE, Cashier.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Assistant Cashier.

94 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Great Jackson Route.)

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calhoun street Depot.

Express..... 7 a. m.

Mail..... 6 p. m.

Express..... 11:40 p. m.

Mail..... 10:30 a. m.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

E. D. Foster, General Manager.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily..... 8 a. m.

Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at..... 3:40 p. m.

Through Night Express, daily..... 4:15 p. m.

Express and Mail, daily..... 3:25 p. m.

Coast Accommodation, Monday only..... 10:30 a. m.

Through Night Express, daily, 12 p. m.

By this line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON, Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio to St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berth inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

WM. BE DELI, Agent.

GET YOUR SHIRTS.

S. N. MOODY'S,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.

Try Six Champion Shirts for \$9.

Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

MED. AL. DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals, are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60, which pays for all the Professors' Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$5.

Demonstrator's Ticket, \$4; Diploma Fee, \$30.

For Circular and additional particulars, address

Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean, 514 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1874.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, FLEXEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-HAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS.

Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

80 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

June 21.

MASONIC.

BERY LODGE No. 45, A. A. O. N. E. M. Wm. Weeks, W. M. M. Meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 628, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1330, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

